FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 80, 1892.

Subscription by Mati Post-Paid.

If our friends scho favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases small stomp for that purpose.

A New Canadian Canal.

Our Dominion neighbors, who are great projectors and builders of artificial waterways, are now considering a plan to cut a canal from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair.

It would seem better worth the trouble. while they are studying short routes, to make one between the southern end of Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario at Toronto. But the St. Clair scheme is less costly if less ambitious, and would be only about cleven miles long, while cutting off seventy or eighty in the roundabout course through the Detroit River.

If they should build either of these canals, or should substitute a ship railway for the Georgian Bay project, they would have routes of their own from the lower to the upper lakes. Hence one result would be to neutralize the American defences stready on this line. Fort Wayne especially, which, with the new armament of high-power guns and breech-loading rifled mortars intended for it, will easily command the Detroit River between Lake St. Clair and Lake Eric. would be left aside, and even the shorter of the two new canals now proposed would be out of its reach.

But it would still be easy to erect another fort on the St. Clair River, above the canal now projected, and it would be easier yet to improve Fort Wayne so as to give it a garrison of all three arms, and to make it a rendezvous of militia and volunteers, who would form an expeditionary column in case of war to destroy either of the two canals now projected. This would be doing for them what the enlargement of Plattsburgh barracks and the new post in northern Vermont just authorized by Congress are intended to do for the easterly canals. As expressly stated by Gen. SCHOFIELD, these concentration for attacks upon those artificial waterways that might be used for bringing hostile gunboats into the lakes.

Let Canada go shead with her project of a St. Clair ship canal, if she finds that it will pay as a business enterprise; and whenever it is well started Congress will look after its bearings on the strategic side.

A Humbug Exploded and Buried.

The Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. John T. Doyle, seeks to magnify his office by telling in the Forum of the wonderful reform wrought by the Chinese humbug during the last ten years.

"The broad aims of the reform," he tells us. "are to take out of political contests all inducement to office seeking." If it has worked as famously as he asserts, there is, then, less office seeking in these contests than there was ten years ago. Does the present campaign afford any evidence that such is the case?

Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. HARRISON are each seeking the office of President. The Republican officeholders nominated Mr. HARRISON at Minneapolis, and they are working for his election because they seek to rotain their offices. When Mr. CLEVE-LAND made his alliance with Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CROKER, and Lleutenant-Governor BREEHAN at the famous Victoria Hotel dinner, the Democratic campaign at once gathered new force and all doubts of his election disappeared. The subsequent attitude of the Demogratic National Committee toward the leaders of the anti-spanper anti-Tammany movement in this State gave a great impulse to the Democratic

campaign in every State of the Union. "Let Tammany have the local offices, comes as a command from Mr. CLEVE-LAND through his close and confidential friend. Mr. Dickinson, the Chairman of the Campaign Committee. Let the regular Democratic machine alone in city and State, is the admonition of the Democratic leaders who are nearest to Mr. CLEVELAND. That machine is constructed wholly on the "spoils system," as Mr. Doyng calls the Domocratic system of rotation in office, or the theory that the offices belong of right to the party in power, and must be held by it if it is to discharge properly its duty to the people. Hence the announcement that Mr. CLEVELAND is in entire sympathy with this sound Democratic doctrine and will carry it out in practice, has inspired every Democrat to greator zeal in his behalf and made his

election almost a foregone conclusion. That does not look very much as if the Chinese humbug was making any alarming headway in this republic. It does not enter into this campaign to any extent whatever. It is not mentioned in political speeches It is buried out of sight even by the Mugwumps themselves, and manifestly they are rejoicing that they are rid of the necessity of nursing it. It would drag down to defeat any candidate who ventured to resurrect it and make it an issue of the campaign. Whether Mr. CLEVELAND OF Mr. HARRISON is elected, the people know that the "spoils system" will remain; and therefore the two parties are facing each other with solid ranks. The Democrats know that when they get into power they will have the offices, and the Republicans know that in the improbable event of their retaining the power they will

retain the offices. So far, therefore, as office seeking goe this campaign is not in any respect different from the campaigns before the importation of the Chinese humbug. Mr. DOYLE calls this the "scaring" of the public sense by "half a century of the spoils system"; but in truth it is merely the persistence of a theory and a practice inseparable from our system of government. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH discusses this subject with true philosophy in writing of our present political contest. "How is a political party," he asks, "to be kept on foot without a machine," and " who will work for the machine without being paid, and without assiduous and expert workers devoted to the business, how is a machine to be kept up? Hence he concludes that "the machine and the provision of spoils by which those who work it may be paid seem to be the inevitable outgrowth of the party system. as the party system again seems to be

system of elective government." To aim at taking "out of political contests all inducement to office seeking." after the fashion of Mr. Doyle's Chinese reformers, is to aim at a mark which it is saible to hit unless human nature | cient influence with Lord BEACONSFIELD to

almost the inevitable outgrowth of the

is radically transformed. Without office seeking there would be no political contests, no elective government.

During Mr. CLEVELAND's first adminis-

tration as President, says Mr. DOYLE, "the Democratic Collector" at New York "was compelled to resign his office when it became evident that partisan removals were being made, and the Republican Postmaster was retained because of his business capacity." That is not true, so far as concerns the Custom House; and the mistake of retaining Mr. PEARSON was not as complete as he says, for the late Postmaster was of Mugwump assoclations and was supported by the Mugwumps. But when Mr. CLEVELAND enters upon his second administration on the fourth of next March even that mistake will not be repeated. Postmaster VAN COTT is not deficient in "business capacity." He is running the Post Office with fully as much efficiency as Mr. PEARSON displayed. But he will have to go to give place to a Democratic Postmaster satisfactory to the Democratic machine, the machine of Tammany Hall, the most perfect, the most successful, and the most admirable political machine in the world.

A Disturbing Element.

As yet the men who are disposed to bet on elections are able to find very little in the political situation to guide them in

making the venture. It seems to be manifest now that the third party is dropping into insignificance, after the fashion of such parties, as the campaign proceeds. The solidity of the Democratic South is not likely to be broken. So also is the solidity of the Republican West likely to remain unimpaired, except as it is affected directly by the Democracy. Throughout the Union the lines between the two great parties are drawn with the old strictness, thanks to the paramount Democratic issue of the Force bill. In this State the Democrats and Republicans face each other with united and consolidated ranks on each side. As in all great campaigns, there are some defections and desertions, but they offset one another. Everything indicates that we are going to have a square fight between the parties, as of old.

All calculations as to the result of such a contest, however, are made vastly more dangerous this year than in any campaign for President in the past, because of the introduction of the mischievous Australian ballot, as it is called. Only one effect of this victous device can be foreseen. Judgnorthern forts are to be made points of ing by the experience of the State elections in which it has been tried up to this time, it will decrease the vote cast largely and everywhere in the first election for President in which it will have been omployed. Mr. CROKER estimated that at the State election of last year the Democratic vote of this city was reduced by ten thousand because of the un-Democratic device

for the restriction of the suffrage. The labors of the managers of a campaign for President are always arduous, and the money requisite for conducting it is a great sum, always raised with difficulty, but this year the task is made much heavier than ever before by this intolerable obstacle to universal suffrage. Not only must the people be got out to vote, but they must also be instructed how to vote under the new-fangled and vexatious system. Schools must be established in every neighborhood to teach them how to avoid the many trape by which the odious contrivance seeks to invalidate their ballots. Men who have not the dexterity of bank and lawyers' clerks at that business, must be instructed how to pick out their ballot from the many furnished them at the polls, and how to fold it in the requisite fashion in the secrecy and confinement of the cells provided for their sequestration.

The necessity for such preliminary tuition imposes novel and exacting labors on campaign managers already vexed by a multiplicity of details. It draws off their attention from matters of real political importance. Its far more serious effect is that rifice of time and patience on the part of the voter which many men refuse utterly to make. It is a trial to which even the run of voters would not submit unless they were impelled by strong party passion, and this campaign has been so spiritless up to the present time that the managers of both the political parties have reason to be fearful as to the immediate consequences of the introduction of the nestilent invention.

The purpose of an election is to obtain an expression of the popular will. The effect, if not the purpose, of this imported English contrivance is to prevent such an expression. It is the most devilish device ever invented for preventing unl versal suffrage, the greatest of the many popular rights secured by the triumph of Democratic principles. It is also dangerous, for by reason of its complicity it multiplies the difficulty of getting the ballots in the boxes and hinders the process of counting them. If the election in any State is exceedingly close, it may prove a perilous experiment.

At any rate, the Australian humbug will introduce into this election an element of uncertainty which we have never had be fore, and which must receive due consideration from every one who is making guesses as to the result. The proportionate vote at past elections for President cannot be taken as a safe basis for present calculations. A considerable discount must be made for the operation of this mischlevous contrivance The vote cast next November is likely to be relatively the smallest ever polled at a Federal election.

England and the Egyptian Question.

Mr. LABOUCHERE has announced his intention of moving at the next session of Parliament that the British Government carry out the promise made in the Liberal Convention at Newcastle to renounce the occupation of Egypt. When, therefore, we find his views upon the subject set forth at length in the current number of the North American Review, we read them with the interest attaching to words which may presently be transmuted into deeds.

The pretext for the occupation of Egypt by a British army is the alleged necessity of protecting the natives of that country from invasion by the Mahdists. That, however, as Mr. LABOUCHERE reminds us is an afterthought. The English soldiers went to the Nile country for very different reasons; to recall these one must keep in view the situation which Mr. GLADSTONE encountered when he took office in 1880, and for which Lord BEACONSFIELD was responsible. Certain financial houses had advanced large sums of money to the Khedive ISMAIL at usurious interest. These advances were converted into public loans. some of the bonds of which the financial houses held themselves, while the others were foisted off upon the public. Owing partly to reckless financiering, and partly to mis government in Egypt, the bonds fell greatly in value and the loanmongers had suffiinduce him to send out a financier to Egypt in a quasi-official capacity. The second financier deputed to this function was Mr. Goschen, lately Chancellor of the Exchequer, who as a partner in the firm of GOSCHEN & FRUHLING had been actually concerned in Egyptian loanmongering. Mr. Goschen placed the Khedive under tutelage, deprived him of all power, and made an arrangement by which almost the whole of the taxes were paid into a treasury under European control, to serve as interest on the bonded debt. The Khedive ISMAIL resenting the rôle of puppet to which he was reduced, he was dethroned,

and his son TEWFIE Pasha was permitted to reign in his stead. Such was the state of things existing in Egypt when Mr. GLADSTONE entered office in 1880, and it was soon complicated by an uprising of the Egyptian people under ARABI Pasha, who, it is now generally acknowledged, was a disinterested patriot wrought to indignation at the sight of his country mortgaged to pay interest on a debt, the greater portion of which had gone into the pockets of greedy financiers. To se financiers, Mr. GLADSTONE, by his so-called ultimatum, ordered the Khedive TEWFIK to dismiss ARABI Pasha and his fellow Ministers. This order being disobeyed, a British fleet was sent to Alexandria, and the city was bombarded. This demonstration logically led to an invasion of Egypt by a British army and the easy victory at Tel-el-Keber. Before taking this second step, however, Mr. GLADSTONE strove to allay the jealousies of the Continental powers by asking them to give England a mandate. This was granted only on the distinct and absolute assurance that the English occupation would be but temporary. Armed with this mandate, the British troops took possession of Cairo, and they are still there. They are still there in defiance of the solemn pledges publicly given to Europe, partly for the sake of a lot of financiers and partly to retain a hold upon the Suez Canal; but, according to Mr. LABOUCHERE, it is sheer hypocrisy to justify this violation of good faith on the ground that Englishmen are gradually teaching the Egyptians to govern themselves, for it has never been explained why it is the mission of Great

than Chinese. The only plausible ground on which the retention of Egypt is defended is the importance of the Suez Canal, considered as the high road to India. It is obvious that in the eyes of foreign powers this is no excuse at all for the violation of the conditions under which the mandate to occupy Egypt was given. But are the national interests so vitally at stake that Englishmen should condone the unfaithfulness of their Government to its international agreements? Even this plea Mr. LABOUCHERE rejects. He points out that under a former administration of Mr. GLADSTONE'S, a naval and military commission appointed for the express purpose reported that in the event of war it would be impossible for England to send troops or merchandise through the Suez Canal, for the passage would remain open to neutral vessels, and a hostile power might at any time induce some Captain of a neutral ship to scuttle her during the passage, and thus close the canal. On the other hand, it was quite superfluous to occupy Egypt in order to prevent a hostile power from using the canal, because for that end England's control of the Red Sea sufficed. It being then admitted that war with a Mediterranean power would oblige Great Britain to send troops or merchandise to India around the Cape of Good Hope, no military advantage can accrue from the occupation of Egypt, but, on the contrary, a disadvantage, since some of the British military and naval forces, which might be needed elsewhere. would be detained in that quarter.

Britain to educate Egyptians any more

It is understood that Lord ROSEBERY, the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, takes a different view of the Egyptian question. He is said to be as willing as was Lord BEACONSFIELD to oblige the bondholders. But there is no doubt that Mr. LABOUCHERE can worry him about this business, for England's violation of the mandate given by the Continental powers is indisputable The Tories will be perplexed as to the attitude they ought to take toward the motion of the member for Northampton. On the one hand, they will wish to sustain the programme of the bondholders to which their party is committed, while on the other they will be eager to promote a rupture between different sections of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers.

Two Statesmen.

We make room for the following letter because it seems to be dictated and animated by a sincere desire for the acquisition of knowledge:

Sin: Will you tell us whether GLADSTONE, the Premier England, is a greater statesman than our own Blaise? How do they compare in all-round intelli-gence, by which I mean scholarly attainments, as leaders of political parties, thinkers, writers, orators, and men! These questions are the result of severa arguments by two of THE SUN's readers, and, to settl e matter, we have decided to abide by your decision. tespectfully. STILL ALARM.

Alas! how could we find time to answer these comprehensive questions in a satis-

factory way? We cannot. In statesmanship the American takes rank with the Englishman. They both possess political ability of a high order. In their mental qualities the two men do not resemble each other. We are inclined to think that if BLAINE had been in GLAD-STONE'S place his statesmanship would have been better and stronger than GLADSTONE's, and that if GLADSTONE had been in BLAINE'S place his statesmanship would have been

nferior to BLAINE'S. In party leadership, both GLADSTONE and BLAINE are shrewd and skilful. GLAD-STONE is a more patient and less impulsive man than BLAINE, who has a bolder and more ardent spirit than GLADSTONE. GLAD-STONE, whose career has been far longer than BLAINE's, has often been placed in more trying situations, as a politician, than BLAINE was ever placed in. BLAINE has made some blunders in his career; GLAD-STONE has made ten times as many. As a party leader, BLAINE has had a more enthusiastic body of adherents than GLAD-STONE ever had at any time of his life. In party leadership as well as in statesman

ship, BLAINE is the peer of GLADSTONE. As speech-makers both BLAINE and GLADSTONE stand well, or about on a level. Both of them are ready debaters. BLAINE's oratory is more rosy at times than GLAD-STONE'S. In addressing a "miscellancous audience." GLADSTONE'S speech is less waying than BLAINE'S.

GLADSTONE and BLAINE are both able writers: that is to say, can write in an intelligible and impressive way; but neither of them takes rank with the masters of the literary art.

In what our correspondent calls "allround intelligence or scholarly attainments," GLADSTONE is greatly the superior of BLAINE. In many branches of knowledge about which BLAINE knows nothing, or hardly anything, GLADSTONE is a learned nan. As an all-around scholar he is unsur-

passed by any man in the world, and perhaps he is the foremost living man, a man without an equal, in general scholarship, a man who, in that respect, stands superior to any other politician who ever lived. Our correspondent will oblige us by taking notice of the words that are here used. As a specialist in any given branch of knowledge, excepting, perhaps, constitutional and parliamentary law, GLADSTONE is far from the foremost rank, but no specialist compasses the great body of learning like GLADSTONE.

BLAINE and GLADSTONE are not counterparts: they differ in natural traits and endowments. Each has the advantage of the other in some respects.

PLUTARCH, in writing of the great men of old, was fond of drawing "comparisons and contrasts," and this is something that would need to be done in fully answering

our correspondent's questions. Mr. BLAINE may yet have a long public career. He is still in the prime of life. Not until the year 1913 will he be as old as Mr. GLADSTONE now is. Before he reaches the end of his career, he may have the opportunity of winning renown above that of any other statesman of his time.

Tacna and Arica.

There are signs of renewed trouble be tween Peru and Chill, the old rivals for commercial supremacy on the Pacific coast

of South America. The treaty of Oct. 20, 1883, ceded to Chill forever and unconditionally the Peruvian province of Tarapaca, as far as the Quebrada de Camarones, and also stipulated that the territories of Tacua and Arica should for a term of ten years be subject to Chilian authority. Then a vote of the people was to decide whether they should return to Peru or remain Chilian. In either case the country to which they should be finally annexed was to pay to the other an indemnity of \$10,000,000.

The first element in the present uneasi ness is the approach of the time for taking this popular vote. Both countries, of course, would greatly prefer the territory to the money. Their guano and nitrate-of soda trade is very valuable. Arica has some manufactures, and is also the port through which Bolivia carries on a large part of its foreign commerce. Tacna, forty miles north of Arica, is in a fertile tract which contrasts with the arid region around. There are both commercial and

strategic advantages in holding these ports The prevailing opinion is that the Chillan immigration of the last nine years and the investment of Chillan capital in Tacna and Arlca, combined with the prestige, the enterprise, and the financial resources of the southern republic, will insure the success of the latter. The inhabitants, it is thought, will prefer the existing status, and even those who are not thoroughly Chilian in sympathy might hesitate to risk a change which would perhaps stimulate a new pretext of quarrel and a new move for the conquest of the

territories. But meanwhile another cause of unesalness is developed. During the ten years of probation the net income of the guano and nitrate exports was to be divided equally between Peru and Chill, the share of the former being secured to her creditors. French creditors held most of these claims against her, and accordingly France, it appears, has now arranged with Chili, as custodian of the funds, for their division, and has also secured from Chili fourfifths of her own share of the guano proceeds for war claims made against her. It is suspected that such an arrangement could not have been effected without advantages of some sort, political or commercial, conceded by France to Chill: and Peru asserts that she has not been properly consulted in the matter. She protests that the claims against her which Chili has seen fit to admit and to make the subject of partial payments, are in some cases either false or exaggerated, and that they should have been submitted to her adjudication.

These difficulties may perhaps be cleared away, but just now they plainly cloud the southern horizon.

2:04-2:00.

The animal which Prof. NIPHER predicted ten years ago should in 1892 trot in 2:05 as the appointed link in the chain of trotting evolution ending in a 1:40 trotter, has revealed itself in the mare Nancy Hanks. Only the horse is now one second ahead of the schedule.

Putting aside Prof. NIPHER's astounding expectation of a 1:40 trotter, the third quarter of Nancy's mile at Terre Haute is next to conclusive proof that a mile in two minutes is not only possible, but certain. It was made in 29%, the first quarter ever shown in public under the two-minute rate. Another mare, a shade speedler than this one, and we are bound to see it, a shade more able to carry the clip from end to end, and we shall see that as sure as there exists a stock of the higher race-horse blood to infuse still more into the trotter's veins. another step in the improvement of track and sulky, and we shall have the beast once dreamed of as chimerical.

We congratulate the breeders of past. present, and future who, by long years of enterprise and study, will finally have given us the two-minute trotter. After that gift materializes we shall be ready still to renew our hopes and look to greater things.

We dare say before the Presidential campaign is over Tammany will get up a Demo cratic demonstration here surpassing that held ast Wednesday in the Indiana town of She byville, which was attended by over 40,000 people, and at which a speech was made by the Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON. Such a demonstration in or near New York would have a propulsive influence. Mr. STEVENSON alone would draw a prodigious crowd, but a dozen other orators would be needed.

The name of the State of Washington is bothersome at times, because it is apt to be confounded with the national capital. When we print news from Seattle and other places n Washington some people are puzzled by it or get mixed. Why not call it George Washington, for the sake of convenience? Nine of the States have two words in their names.

In the minds of New Yorkers the most interesting county in this State, always excepting the incomparable county of New York, is Westchester county, which sends us all sorts of good things, the products of its dairies orchards, vegetable patches, flower gardens. and grain fields, and which gets from us whole banks of money every year. This is the week of the Westchester County Fair, held fair grounds near the market town of White Plains, and those New Yorkers who would like to see a regular first-class, fresh-air, red white, and green county fair ought to go up there for a day. It is a great week for all the folks of the county, the old folks and the young, the farmers, traders, hired men, and everybody else. Look at the apples and pears, the butter and cheese, the prize squash and mammoth pumpkin, the horned cattle and fleet horses, the shows of all kinds, the merry games and the happy people.

A New York city man feels refreshed by taking in the Westchester County Fair, the best fair held by any county in this State, with one exception. He can see nature there, fresh as a

daisy, and young as if it had just been created. Then this week there are trots and races by Westchester ponies and horses. There are sports and games to suit and satisfy anybody. There are outdoor music and concerts by real natives. And the whole thing is only a short and easy ride from the city of New York. The Westchester County Fair is better worth seeing this year than it ever was any other year. The whole county is proud of it.

A Canadian who favors the annexation of Canada to the United States prints the opinion that " political union may not come about while Queen Victoria lives, but her death will strain the sentimental tie between Canada and England."

Her Majesty was born as far back as the year 1819. Long may she live!

There is danger of delay in supplying Jersey City with pure and wholesome water. as a substitute for the nasty fluid now in use there, which is a breeder of disease. We regret to learn of this danger. We must yet trust that the Board of Works will promptly act upon the specifications which the Chief En gineer has been directed to prepare. Jersey City is rich, and can afford all the expenditure that is needed in this case. If an abundant supply of pure water were provided, the value of property in the city, and the attractiveness of the city as a place of residence, would be increased. Millions of dollars for health; not a

cent for plunder. The sanitary experts of both Europe and the United States have given warning that there will be danger of a cholera epidemic in the coming spring; and Jersey City must prepare for defence against it, if cholers shall again unhappily be brought to our shores. Bad water is one of the main agencies for spreading the cholera infection. We have heard enough this year about the evil wrought by the water used in Hamburg; and we can only once more ask Jersey City to take notice.

In nearly all the political pictures of the times, both free trade and protectionist, the American workman is represented as carrying a tin pail. It is not often that we see any American mechanic or other workman carrying a tin pall in this part of the country.

The police of this city deserve especial credit for the extra duty they have done since the cholera scare was started at the opening of the month. The Superintendent issued orders that they should look after the enforce. ment of the sanitary regulations established by the Board of Health, and should distribute the circulars provided by the Board. At once they became street inspectors, house and shor inspectors, fruit, vegetable, meat, and fish inspectors, possessed of large powers, authorized to act in a peremptory way, and required to report all violators of the Health Board's rules. They have done their work faithfully and finely; they have hustled around; they have superinduced a great deal of cleaning and fixing up, outside and inside; they have rendered most excellent service to the people of the city: they have done their duty. We commend them. They deserve the commondation of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Board of Health.

They are empowered to continue the special sanitary work which they have carried on with unusual energy through a month of exceptional danger, during which it has produced results of the best kind. It has reduced the death rate, and this means that it has saved lives. Continue the thing right straight along all the time, gentlemen of the police! You will be supported in doing so by your Captains. by the Superintendent, by the Commissioners, and by the public. You will enjoy the applause of the whole community.

The name of the Bowery is to stand, and we guess the name of Sing Sing will have to stand also. The people of Sing Sing, who want its name changed because the place is associated with a prison, are not long sighted. While the prison remains there, the place will be associated with it, even if it be called Paradise, which it might well be called. The prison is not Sing Sing any more than the Tombs is New York. Nobody supposes that the people of Sing Sing are criminals because a prison is located there, and no sensible person can be ashamed to live in Sing Sing because of its prison. Sing Sing is a good enough though there would be no particular harm in throwing away a half of it.

At the British Trades Union Congress, held in Glasgow this month, a resolution was adopted:

"That the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to take immediate steps to prevent the Government from purchasing pencils for the postal and other branches of the civil service from Bavaria, and that they be purchased from home manufacturers."

This looks like protection, the theory of which is upheld by a large proportion of British workmen, as applied to all matters affecting their own interests.

The Boston Pilot has fallen into a serious error in respect of THE SUN; and, being in error, reproves and rebukes us. That the Pilot may not be an incompetent pilot we state the fact that the figures purporting to give the number of Irish who enlisted in the Northern armies during the war and the number of desertions were printed in our columns in letters, exactly as thousands of other letters are printed; and that not only did THE Sun abstain from endorsing them, but that in

so many words it said that they were unofficial. The Pilot accuses THE SUN of saying at one time that 104,000 out of 144,000 Irish soldiers deserted during the war! The accusation is as false as the figures. What bosh! THE SUN never before printed anything of the sort; and only prints this now to deny it absolutely.

It may be patriotic to lose one's temper in defence of one's country and countrymen; but loss of temper should not carry with it also loss of accuracy.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Staats-Zeitung, has begun the publication of an evening edition in a convenient form, which is sold at one cent a copy. It possesses all the qualities which have so long distingulahed Mr. OTTENDORFER'S morning paper, and we commend it to the attention and the confidence of the public.

A Glasgow paper prints the statistics of emigration from that port to foreign countries for eight months of the year 1802, or up to this month of September. Of the whole body of emigrants 43 were bound for Australia, 1.950 for Canada, and 20,037 for the United States. Glasgow is a British port, and Canada and Australia are British colonies: yet but onetenth of this year's emigrants from Glasgow sought new homes under the British flag while nine-tenths of the whole body sought them in the American republic. Why is it that Canada and Australia cannot get the emigrants whom they are so anxious to obtain, while millions of foreigners are desirous of coming to the United States? There is far more unoccupied land in these British possessions than there is in this country. ada and Australia must throw off the British yoke, establish free democratic government. adopt an independent policy, strive to develop their own resources, and give their people the opportunity of keeping up with the march of modern enterprise.

Campaign Times in Georgia. From the Atlanta Constitution

Campaign times in Georgia : them's the times for me Wish they'd last forever—grod as good kin as Money, it's just plentify!, dullars bright an new. An if you walk a hundred yards you strike a barbeous Campaign times in Georgia, best you ever knowed: Candidates a keepin' in the middle of the road; Viattin' he people, speakin' at the school; Geth' straight te glory on a morigage an' a mule;

THE PROGRESS OF THE RED MEN. Their Trust Funds, Incomes, Occupations

and Mchool Systems. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-It has become evident that the problem of fitting the Indians for citizenship and self-support is complex. and that many elements must enter into its solution. Education, severally allotments, the employment of Indians at labor for wages, the opening of good roads on their reserva tions and systems of irrigation, and the collection of bands into little self-governing com munities may all be useful. The process wil be slow, as the current report of Commissioner

But there are favorable indications in the review of the last year's work. The current notion seems to be that most of the Indians are mere dependents on the bounty of the Government. But out of a total of 243,534 in the country outside of Alaska only 58,000 re ceive subsistence supplies. More than 185. 000 furnish their own food, and in Alaska the Indians have always been self-supporting. Many of the tribes are comparatively well to do, having large sums of money on deposit. The five civilized tribes have at interest over \$8.000,000, earning \$414,308 annually. This amount of property will be increased several millions through agreements to sell lands for which the money is not yet received, so that the total may eventually be as much as \$20,000,000, earning \$1,000,000. Large appro priations have been made to the Chickasawa and Creeks, and many millions will be due to the Cherokees on the sale of the Outlet.

The Osages have \$8,295,080 to their credit in Government funds. The Utes have \$1.750. 000. The Sissetons and Wahpetons had some time ago about \$1,700,000, and the Cheyonnes and Arapahoes \$1,000,000. The Delawares have \$874,186; the Otoes and Missourias, who number only 358, have \$601,096; the Sacs and Foxes have \$300,000. The principal and unexpended interest held in trust for the Indians may reach \$40,000,000 within four years, with the pending negotiations for the purchase of Indian lands and those that are likely hereafter to be made. The interest on these sums is at 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. The interest of the trust funds of the five civilized tribes is payable to the treasurers of the tribes, and is at the sole disposal of their respective governments.

While the financial future of the red men is thus assured, the severalty allotment system of the Government allows them all to be land owners. This allotment is not binding on the ive civilized tribes, but they have far more than enough land to apply it to themselves should they see fit to do so, as they probably will in time. Still, there should be no haste in allotments to backward tribes, and perhaps they have been applied too soon in the case of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and others. It must be acknowledged that the effort to make farmers of the Indians does not yet meet with great success. One drawback is the survival of the old race prejudice against method-

cal industry, as being woman's work rather than that of the warrior, even though the war rior's proper occupation is gone. Then the ration system of the Government decreases the need of working. Yet the suggestion of Commissioner Morgan that rations should gradually be withdrawn and cash payments substituted seems still premature, as this course might not make the Indians more frugal or more provident. The irrigation of reservations now too arid would encourage his efforts at agri culture, and since even among whites such a system is usually arranged by corporate enter prise and capital the individual Indian cannot be expected to provide it for himself. Much may be hoped from making the Indian a herder and stock raiser as a step to his becoming a raiser of crops. A system under which he might furnish beef supplies, not only for the tribal rations due from the Government, but for the army posts, would help him. As lumbermen the Chippewas and other tribes have seen successful, and the employment of Indians as police and as soldiers of the regular army is another gain. In such service they acquire the habits of regularity in work which are so needful to the race. The statement of Commissioner Morgan in his report that about 2,000 Indians receive wages from the Government is encouraging.

But, of course, the great hope for the Indian is in the education of the rising generation. and in this matter the progress of late has been gratifying, there now being about 20,000 children enrolled in the schools. Some of these are regular training institutions, where the pupils learn useful trades. This leavening process cannot fall to have a great influence on the future of the race: ngres name for a place; and it should stand as it is, | might well increase its appropriations for this service until there is room either in Government or contract schools for every Indian boy and girl of the school-going age.

A Protest from St. Agnes.

To tue Epiton or The Sym-Sir: Permit me in the name of St. Agnes and of historic truth to protest sgainst Bishop Potter and the Episcopalians for steal ng the name of our saint for their ap-town chape St. Agues, a Catholio virgin who believed in Papal supremacy and in the rest presence, was put to death for the faith A. D. 303, exactly 1,244 years before the

founder of Episcopalianism died.

This sect is an American adaptation of the Church of England founded by the unsavory monarch Henry VIII. whose adulteries and murders made Dicker call him a "grease spot" What Henry did, and the arrors into which the Church founded by him fell regarding the Pope and the eucharist, were abhorred and detested by St. Agnes and by the Christians of her

Will, therefore, Bishop Potter or some other enlightened member of his very dignified but most illegica sect explain on what grounds they claim \$1. Agnes as a patroness of a Church whose founder drew his in-spiration from "Anna Bullen's eyes" ! Respectfully, HENRY A. BRANK, D. D.

Rector of St. Agnes's Church, New York, Sept. 29, 1892,

The Country's Banger.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: If every Democraticuld calmly reflect what the result will be in case the Republican party wins in the coming election, there would be no lukewarm or faint-hearted adherants. Dissensions must be thrown aside, this time at least. Should the Republican party remain in power the coming four years it will continue, through the agency of the rehabilitated Force bill, to held the reins of government indennitely. Every Democrat should give this matter the consideration it deserves. You cannot inpress the point too strongly upon the minds of GROVER HILL STAPLETON, Bept. 29.

Deposed for Hugging the Organist.

Prom the Grand Rapids Democrat.
Owesse, Sept. 27.—The Rev. R. D. Robinson, formerly the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clarkston, is minister of the dissipation longer. The select commis-tee of fifteen appointed at the first day's session of the Detroit Conference has found him guilty of numeralty and has deposed him from the ministry and the Church. The specific charge was that he hugged and kissed his organist. Mr. Sobinson is about 75 years of age, and is said to be dying of consumption

From the Attheon Daily Globe.

A man was at the depot this morning with his second rife, and instead of taking her off to a corner and "spooning," he took her up to the counter and turned her loose. An old man knows what pleases a bride.

Circumstantial Evidence. Mrs. Hicks-I told you not to go in swimming. and

your shirt is wringing wet.
Dick-I was playing swimming in the grass. Mrs. Hicks-How do you account for your shirt? Dick-The dew. Mrs. Hiers-Where are the grass stains? Come into be woodshed.

Cinnamon Brunkards in Mentucky, From the Jackson Bustler

The traffic in essence of ginger and essence of cinna-mon still goes on in Jackson, and men are made drung by them A Difference in Town.

From the Petroit Free Press. He -- I don't see as much of you to town as I did at the ale mashing - Well, I should hope not.

Method to It.

From Harper's Bauer,
Telling -- Wagner had a special purpose in making his operas so loud.
Diming-What was it?
Totling-lis was determined that they should be heard above the talking in the boncs. POLITICAL NOTES.

These are the officers to be chosen by the voters of New York State this year: Thirty-six Presidential electors, a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, 84 Congressmen, 128 Assemblymen, 2 Suprems Cours Judges, 5 County Judges, 6 Sheriffs, 6 Surrogates, 10 County Clerks, 6 County Treasurers, 24 District Attor-neys, and a number of local officers. In this city these est officers are a Mayor, Register, Superio dent of the Board of Aldermen, and a full Idermanic Board.

The number of District Attorneys to be chosen this year breaks the record in any preceding Presidential spection, and introduces quite a new element into the contest in many counties. The District Attorney, under the law, is the prosecutor of cases involving at tempted frauds upon the elective franchise, particu-larly in the matter of registration. An alert District Attorney, who is a candidate for reelection can, pretty generally, be relied upon to exert himself in the inter est of the party which makes him its nomines. The principal counties in which District Attorneys are to be elected this year are Kings, Krie, Chemung, Oneida, daga, Orange, Clinton, Westhester, Mosros, Oneida, Schenectady, and Ulster.

The Ollagawalla Club is quite a force in the politics of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly districts, and is about the only political organization of a social character on the upper west side of town which has kept free from entanguing local alliances. It is not at ul improbable that its members will take a very ac tive part in the local contest in these two districts this year, for the purpose of drawing out the largest vote possible for the Democratic national ticket.

John Sherman, the Krupp gun of the Republican party when financial questions are to be discussed, will speak in this city on Oct. 10, and he is expected to give the Republican bankers a great stirring up. The first Democratic Secretary of the Treasury in twenty-four years. Daniel Manning, will be missed from the forum, but his successor, Charles S. Pairchild, will speak for rell qualified to do.

Several of the small counties of the State preserved their record for diminutiveness last year by choosing Assemblymen by very narrow margins. Clinton gave its Democratic Assemblyman a plurality of 26 votes, Lewis its Democratic Assemblyman 23, Livingston its Republican Assemblyman 05. Montgomery its Demo-cratic Assemblyman 13, Putnam its Democratic As-semblyman 37, Warren its Republican Assemblyman 45, and Sullivan its Democratic Assemblyman a major ity of 1 vote. The new apportionment does not affect either of these counties, and a lively and hustling sattle in each may be expected.

Edward Cooper will be back from Europe on Oct. 1.

Gov. McKinley will speak at the Republican mass meeting to be held on Oct, 19 in Harlem. He is the most popular speaker, on the Republican side, in the present canvass. David B. Hill is the Democrat mos

Assemblyman Percival Parquhar, about whose return a Albany next winter many erroneous statements have been printed, is a resident of East Eighteent street, in the new Twelfth district, the greater part of which is now represented by Walter G. Byrne. Mr. Farquhar is a candidate for renomination in this disrict, and not elaswhere. He is a native of York, Pa.

The expenses of the new Department of Buildings for the present year foot up over a quarter of a million follars, of which the far larger portion is for sala-ies There are 154 persons on the pay roll,

About this time ambitious aspirants for appoints positions declare themselves in the field for Alder manic honors, and avow their intention to run inde pendently unless secured a comfortable political berth.

The business of making nominations in the city this year will start on Tuesday, Oct. 11, when Tamman Hall will set the ball rolling in two Congressional dis-tricts of the city at both ends of town, the Seventh, which includes Staten Island, and the Sixteenth, which includes Westchester county. All the other Congressional districts of New York are wholly within the city

These are the districts of the city in which "new men" are inevitable this year as representatives of the people in Assembly and Aldermanic districts, for by the new apportionment they have neither an Alder-man nor an Assemblyman at present: The Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, and the Thirtieth. All the other districts have either an Assemblyman or an Alderman, or both, or several of each, at present.

If it be true, as stated, that the Kansas wheat crop is 70,000,000 bushels this year (5,000,000 bushels in excess of the estimate previously made), the prospects of armers' Alliance Congressmen may be regarded as a a decided discount, and quite a saving can be made i tariff documents sent from the city of New York. In 1882 Kansas went Democratic by 8,000, and two years later Blains carried it by more than 60,000. In 1888 it went for Harrison by 80,000.

C. F. Hedsdon will furnish the Board of Police with 2,000 folding ballot booths for the sum of \$6,25 each, such booths to be made with North Carolina pine rames, and canvas panels, and similar to those fur ished by him for the election of 1800. This item of election expense will be \$12,500 this year. The ballot cages differ from the O'Brien Association in this: The Briens would neither bend nor break; the ballot cages don't bend, but they do break. About one-quarter of those used las: year are unfit for use this, and baye o be replaced at a cost of \$6.25 each.

The Protective Tariff League sent out last year 15,000 sounds of documents. That is to be their weekly mailing average until November.

It is the boast of earnest and patriotic Grand Army nen, solicitous of its good name, that its members a sedulously free from all business entanglements with liquor dealers, and yet the bond of the "Joe Hooker Post" (118), filed recently, has a saloon keeper as chief surety, and the bond of the "Edward Wade Post" (520) has two saloon keepers as suretfea.

With the exception of the Ninth Congressions; district, made up of wards Seventh, Tenth, and Thirteenth or, as the territory is more nearly described, by As-sembly districts Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth as they ex-isted up to the present year, Congressional fights in New York have of late been generally listless and one sided affairs, a Democratic nomination being equiva-lent to an election, and a Republican candidote being merely a predestined victim of political slaughter This year the number of districts has been increased and the constituency of each so reduced, that the pros-pects of independent candidates have been much improved, and it seems very probable therefore that is ore than one of the districts, there will be a politica

battle on old fashioned lines. With the increased voting population of the cities and large towns of New York State, the duration of a Presidential canvass is necessarily much shortened, as one week's effective work in a city district is as fruitful of result as a month's work in a country neighborhood. The cities of the State are growing constantly in population, and the country districts are all of them relatively, and many of them actually, falling off, and the result of this is that a cauvass of a mouth serves the purposes of a committee where years age

a canvass of three months was required. SUNBEAMS.

- An actor says that it is fun for him to watch the andience through a hole in a flat or tormenter during an emotional scene. He says that in every audience there are many people who are sympathetic and who unconsciously imitate the expressions of the people in whem they are interested. They will scow! with the villain, languish with the beroine, grin with the funny man, and weep with the wronged one. The effect of dozen f people making the same faces at the same memen s quite funny.

—A man who let his cigar go out while walking across the Brooklyn Bridge at 5:45 P. M. was surprised to discover that among the thousands of people, nearly all men, too, who were rushing across the river on the airy highway, not one had a cigar ageing from which he could be a night, and it was not until he was nearly aver to Brooklyn that anoth an operations offered. over to Brooklyn that such an opportunity offered. The reason is obvious, when one thinks about it for a mo-ment. Its, that is was just before dinner time, and men do not smoke until after dinner. In the morning, when leaving breakfast to go to work, it would prob

-le the shadow of the earth ever seen on the cosmic dust that is supposed to occupy large portions of space. or do earthly emanations ever surround the planet at a sufficient distance to receive such an impress of th A Brooklyn man says that at the time of the red sun sets several years ago he saw one evening a distinct arch of shadow in the cast as if it were the shadow of the earth cast against some lightly disseminated substance far away. Within the arch the sky was dark bine; outside of it the colors were paler and had a pink tinge. Shadows of mountains are occasionally seen on the air to the eastward or westward at sunset or sunrise, and why not the shadow of the earth itself on something outside of the airy envelope, or ever atmosphere of almost the whole earth was charged with volcanic dust from the great eruptions in and near the island of Java. The appearance of the phan-tom globe in the assiern sky was reported to the ob-servers at the Naval Observatory at Washington, but they never acknowledged the receipt of the informa

> Not So Strange. From the Inter-Ocean.
>
> the never asked if her hat was on straight,
> She never ran from a mouse;
> She issed all the boys with never a bluehe
> She's a wee beby girl in the hence.